

MOVING DAY'S THRILLS REAL THING IN PARIS

Tribulations of New York Outdone in the City of
Ricky Cabs.

NOT A SIMPLE PROCESS

Tenant Who Wants to Vacate
Flat Must Give Notice
of Three Months.

PARIS, April 27. The thrills of moving day in New York are outdone in Paris. May day being reserved for the unofficial Labor Day demonstrations of France, moving, by the happy foresight of "the law," is placed at April 15. And not at "about April 15." That day alone, or never until July 15, then October 15, and then January 15. The quarter system is developed here to a perfection of incomprehensible detail. And back of it is "La Loi," the stern and uncompromising law.

"La Loi." Paris knows all about it. Paris knows "La Loi" for everything, from train wrecks to tough chicken. Paris knows the Government whatever happens. If the decrepit Paris cab horses have a wonderful preference for that amusement, the coachman demands of the assembled crowd if it is not terrible to live under a Government like that. If the motorist springs a case of asthma in the cab, and stops every few yards, the Paris passengers cry out to the world and to each other:

"What is France coming to?" But they submit, and glumly wait, they would have to give up the value of their three cents of fare if they got out. It is the French attitude in epitome. And it is the French attitude toward those mysterious laws of householding which since the days of Napoleon have taxed the renter for the sunlight through each of his windows and protected capital against the possibilities of loss when invested in the inverted gold mines of Paris flat houses.

Moving day is not the simple process of American, where one looks up a vacant house, engages it and gives a month's notice. In Paris there are no desirable houses vacant and besides three months and five days is the period required by the law for notice, not a mere month.

In Paris you have a lease that is more than a lease. It is a contract. "Read and approved," you sign it and get the duplicate (you always get the duplicate no matter which end of the bargain you hold). That contract says you will give three months notice. It is "La Loi," you are told.

You learn somehow or other that that three months is not an odd three months, but three months ending in January, April, July or October. Which is good, to know provided you do not overlook the fact that the three months is really three months and five days.

Even at that there might be a chance to get a house for April, say, before the first of January. Never! The Paris rental system is managed upon lines which consider no one but the landlord. No one need or can give notice previous to the five days and three months, and even if such Quixotic action could be taken the landlord's duties do not require him to let prospective tenants look at the apartment in question until after the term of three months previous to the day of departure begins.

Thus it is that in this land you give your notice first and then after all the notices are in, you go house hunting, sure of being relieved of the necessity of paying rent on the old place, but equally alive to the necessity of locating the new or living in a hotel and paying storage on your things for three months.

And how do you go house hunting? Not as an innocent American might expect, by pleasantly visiting a neat real estate agency where a nice young man in an automobile will take you around to see the places he has to rent. Not that, for in Paris the real estate business is not one of those pleasing charities. It is not, as in America, like the bank that keeps your money safe and pays you for being allowed to do you the favor.

In Paris the real estate business is one in which even a real estate man would be a broker unless they are well nigh impossible to rent. It is the tenant who pays the broker.

That gentleman makes you believe he has a long and tempting list of dwellings in just the place you want to go. He has been scouring Paris to get up the invaluable list. It is the tenant's opportunity. Would he like to see the list? The fee will be \$4, or \$25 if he pays a high rent, and the real estate man will guarantee satisfaction.

Forgetting the advertisements of painless dentists, "satisfaction guaranteed," the unwary tenant pays his \$4, or his \$25. Then he sees a neat, small list.

He does not get the list then and there—not in Paris. He gets receipt for his money (paying for the stamp) and then goes home to wait for the small and select list, just fitted to what he has described. When he gets it, he runs over Paris looking up the addresses. If none suits (as none will) he informs the broker, and in due time gets another list. If the second does not suit, the real estate man loses interest. If the tenant seeks redress, or dreams of taking it in his two fists, "La Loi" steps in. He is declared of unsound mind and a grasping disposition, and the transaction ceases. But he does not get back his \$4, or his \$25.

No, the tenant who is wise shuns the real estate man. He pays a franc for a real estate guide, published quarterly, within whose inaccurate lists are included all the addresses the real estate man would have given him. Then he goes hunting. And then he meets the concierge.

The judgment went on that last day will have nothing on the concierge of your new flat. She will look you over and look over your carriage, if you come in one, and if, after deliberation, she does not like you, or thinks that your unmistakably American visage looks German, she tells you the place is rented and the sign outside is all a mistake. And you go away.

If she thinks you are glib and free with your tips, or can have the rent boosted on you for which she gets a generous commission from the landlord, she takes you up to see the flat and to look over the furniture and the trappings of the present tenant, who is also out hunting his next abode. So your days and weeks are spent in a life too trying to be mentioned lightly.

When you find the place you want, without asking any repairs or any questions you engage it, pay the concierge 10 to 20 francs blackmail and leave your address. In due time you sign the lease and need only wait patiently for the end of your term to move.

Moving is different in Paris, as different as the job of finding a house. When you have given all up hope of getting one, only one, of those rare, luxurious moving vans and have appealed at last to the coal carrier across the street to get your movers and your cars, your troubles are on your head.

Modern progress has, as suggested, furnished a few, daintily few, real moving vans, but Paris as a whole moves, as she does most other things, with the implements of the age that knew not beasts of burden other than human carriers. And the coal man, who delivers your coal on sticks on his back, provides the equipment.

Two husky brigands appear in the early watches of the morning, fill your flat with the far from unkind odors of garlic, bad wine and absinthe and pounce upon your belongings. They carry them down the main stairs, interrupting the traffic of your inoffending fellow tenants and mingling with the caravans of the incoming tenant, for Paris moves on the one day and no other. They pile your best mahogany in with the gas stove you rent from the gas company, throw your clean linen in on top and then, irrespective of your American propriety in ordering them to leave it, pour in to the remaining coals from your bin.

The little cart well loaded, a greasy tarpaulin is fastened around the whole and, one burly ruffian in the harness in front, the other behind, they start away from your new home. They return after far more than reasonable time, the odors of wine a little less stale, and repeat the process. Your house may not be overflowing, but for a few hours it reminds you of the fabled attempts of somebody or other to empty the ocean with a teaspoon. But, mark you, you are exceptionally lucky to have even one moving cart on a Paris moving day.

Somehow, by virtue of that mysterious quality which unobtrusive travelers call French efficiency and the French themselves pray to good St. Anthony to give them, you are moved. But you are not finished.

Next morning the proprietor of the place you have left looks you up. The new tenant wants the walls repapered, and by virtue of "La Loi" you are obliged to leave the house in the condition in which you found it. The new tenant will doubtless be charged for the repapering, as you were when you moved in, but this little double payment is one of the little requisites of the landlord business in Paris.

The landlord also remembers that you ought to pay the taxes, those taxes on sunlight, for the period of your residence under his roof. To be sure you paid them for a whole year in January, when you had been in the house but nine months, but—again "La Loi"—the tenant must pay. And pay you do.

At the door of your new abode the concierge had greeted you, with such a happy smile. You remembered the twenty francs blackmail you had paid her when you signed the lease, and you know that the next remembrance is due when you shake her hand in congratulation and good wishes for the new year, but you have premonitions. She holds out a menacing slip of paper. It is your receipt for the rent, three months in advance.

"It is the rent that is due," she howls. You are a foreigner, so of course she howls; one always howls at foreigners, as it makes them understand you better. You sit down at her table and write a check.

"What is it that this is?" she inquires, adjusting her spectacles, though you know she cannot read anything but figures.

"A check for the rent," you reply, holding out your hand for the receipt.

"No, monsieur," she says, eyeing you suspiciously. "I must have it in money, in francs and centimes."

And she will not accept it. The bank is a block away, and you send her off to cash the slip of paper, still distrustful. And not until she has got the money in gold and silver, no bills, please, and has called in her friend the cook on the first floor to verify every coin and the total do you get your receipt.

And this is the creature who sits watch over your every movement, knows all your friends and tells them whether you are in or out as she pleases despite the facts in the case. This is the person who meets the postman and may or may not refuse to pay the postage due on your letters sent by absent minded friends with two cent stamps on them from America, can keep you standing outside the door in the street after 10 o'clock while she debates with her husband as to what she shall get up to loosen the door latch in response to your ring. She has begun by distrusting your credit because you did not pay her in cash even though the bank gave her the gold quickly and without question in payment for the paper.

You wonder what age of the world you live in. You call it medieval, which eases your feelings. You call it satanic, and feel a new sympathy for the outcasts of the Tenants League, an organization of idealists who hope to see conditions changed. But although protesting inwardly and inquiring heartily "What is France coming to?" you submit. It is part of the price you pay for the privilege of living in Paris.

And for all that it helps you to appreciate the janitor of your almost forgotten New York home and the movers of May days in Manhattan. It is good for your Americanism.

GUTTENBERG TRACK SOLD.

Famous Racecourse to Be Cut Up
Into Building Lots.

The old Gutenberg race track in North Bergen, which was famous before the New Jersey Legislature put it out of business by passing a law making bookmaking on horse races illegal, will be cut up into building lots and put on the market in the near future. The property has been bought from the former County Clerk Dennis McLaughlin, ex-Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken, John Mullins of Jersey City, former Sheriff Cornelius J. Cronan and others by a syndicate composed of Samuel Benner of West Hackensack, Richard Stevens, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, ex-Assemblyman Archibald Alexander, J. W. Rufus Benson and John S. Mahon of Hoboken. The price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

It is understood that dummy park will be laid out in the vicinity of the old track. Guidebook for Vacationists. The Long Island Railroad has ready for distribution its guide book to vacationists who will spend their summers on Long Island. The book is of 112 pages and is distributed at Long Island Railroad ticket offices free of charge. It contains photographs and information about boarding houses and hotels, giving the rates, the distances from the station and other things of interest.

LULL IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT IN ENGLAND

Quiet Follows Window Smashing
and Adverse Vote
in Parliament.

DO WOMEN WANT VOTES?

Feminine Municipal Electors
Who Don't Want the Franchise
Extended.

LONDON, April 26. Since March 29, when the woman suffrage cause received a serious setback through the defeat of the conciliation bill in the House of Commons, English statesmen of high and low degree have shown little interest in the subject; but the cause is by no means dead. That the agitation will be revived soon is certain, and when the revival comes the leaders of the movement, having learned much by experience, will be better prepared to advance their interests.

The views of the members of the Government and the leaders of the Opposition on the subject of woman suffrage are well known. The campaign preliminary to the discussion of the conciliation bill and the debate and vote in the House of Commons served to give the country knowledge of how they stood on this matter which is of much greater political importance in the United Kingdom than might be supposed. But because their views have become public property and have been so recently expressed in distinct instances, and on account of the disinclination to revive the agitation at this time, British statesmen to whom THE SUN correspondent applied this week for information, showed a decided but courteous disinclination to say anything.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, held to the unwritten law of confining his public utterances to speeches in the House of Commons or in the meetings. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while not bound by the restrictions that apply to a Prime Minister, preferred to let his comparative recent utterances on the subject of woman suffrage stand as his last word and cited addresses at Bath and London as containing an expression of his views. Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, adopted a similar course and furnished to THE SUN correspondent a printed copy of his speech in the Commons on the day the conciliation bill was defeated. This reticence to add anything to what has been said already in regard to the matter of giving women the right to vote is not confined to those higher up in the nation's councils. It is true that some of the earnest advocates of "Votes for Women" among members of Parliament are willing to speak out, but the general disposition is to mark time.

Just what were the causes that contributed to the defeat of the conciliation bill? They were many and various outside of the downright conviction on the part of many members of the House of Commons that granting the franchise to women is all wrong for reasons of public policy and reasons that take into consideration the conditions that have made a distinction between the duties to be performed by men and the duties to be performed by women in the social order. Some Liberal party advocates of granting the full rights of suffrage to women disliked the conciliation bill because it restricted voting to certain classes of women and did not give the broadest measure of participation in the franchise to adult females as a whole. It was felt by some of these supporters of woman suffrage in the superlative that those who would be benefited by the conciliation bill would naturally show sympathy with Tory ideas, which are associated largely with the possession of property.

On the other hand, the Laborites were in favor of the bill, and to complete the paradox there was a widespread Conservative party opposition to it. Generally the bill's defeat is attributed to disgust over the window smashing tactics of the suffragettes.

Sir George Kemp, the Liberal member of Parliament who introduced the conciliation bill, admitted to THE SUN correspondent that window smashing was at the bottom of the rejection of the measure.

There will be no new conciliation bill until next year at least, he said. "Whether any amendments will be put to the manhood suffrage bill so as to give women the franchise I cannot say, but the temper of the House as shown by the defeat of the conciliation bill gives little hope that such amendments will pass. Whether by next year the feeling of antagonism that has been aroused by the recent tactics of the militant suffragettes even on the part of those friendly to a limited woman suffrage will have disappeared is difficult to say."

"Then you believe the recent action of the militants has alienated friends of woman suffrage?" Sir George was asked. "The recent orgy of window smashing was a premeditated and carefully planned job on the part of Mrs. Pankhurst and her crew to damn the conciliation bill, and I must say they accomplished their purpose and damned it effectively," he answered.

Another cause for the adverse vote was fear on the part of the Irish Nationalists that if the bill was ordered to a second reading it would cause at least a week's delay in the consideration of the home rule bill. So most of them remained away from the House of Commons on the night of March 28 and this crippled the forces of the women's cause, for the Irish members had very generally been in favor of the conciliation measure.

As things turned out the bill was defeated by only 14 votes in a total of 430, not a very severe defeat on its face; but slight as the opposition majority was it gained a greater significance from the fact that when a similar bill was before the Commons at its last session it passed to a second reading by a majority of 1 to 1. And in the change of sentiment indicated by that marked reverse most observers have seen the influence of the window smashing crusade of Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers.

It is a mistake to suppose that women in England are excluded entirely from participating in public affairs or holding office. On boards of guardians 1,327 women are serving, in town councils 20 on urban district councils 6 and on county councils 4. This participation is proportionally very small, as the total membership of boards of guardians is 24,824;

town councils, 11,140; district councils, 10,561 and urban district councils, 1,615. Both parties to the controversy have used these figures to prove the case one way or the other, but they are cited here merely to show that there has been recognition of women's claim to take part in Government affairs.

Before the latest conciliation bill came up for action in the House of Commons a canvass was made of women municipal electors to ascertain how they stood on the question of Parliamentary suffrage for their sex. The canvass was conducted through the card system.

Up to the time the conciliation bill came before the House of Commons for action, nearly three weeks ago, answers had been received from 77,375 out of 134,400 asked to respond. Of these 77,375 there were 47,965 who voted against the "votes for women" proposal, 22,176 who voted for it and 9,404 who declared themselves to be neutral. There were 57,025 women to whom cards were sent who did not reply.

As Sir George Kemp says the future of the cause of women suffrage is uncertain, but the matter has gone too far and too much progress has been made to permit it to become a dead letter. The fact that an overwhelming proportion of the House of Commons is in favor of the principle at least was shown by the 3 to 1 majority for the conciliation bill of the last session of the present Parliament. If the defeat of the latest conciliation bill was due to disgust with the window smashing of Mrs. Pankhurst and the militant suffragettes, opposition for that cause may fade away, for the prosecution of Mrs. Pankhurst and other leaders on the charge of criminal conspiracy has been followed by quieter conditions, and there is a pretty general belief that malicious destruction of property will not be resumed no matter how the prosecutions turn out. In the future, therefore, the agitation of "votes for women" is likely to be conducted along less strenuous lines and the country will have an opportunity of considering the question calmly without being distracted and prejudiced by sensational episodes.

ENGLAND'S NEW RIFLE.

Will Be Easier to Handle and More
Effective Than Present Model.

LONDON, April 19.—The British troops are to be armed with a new rifle. Ever since its introduction in 1903 the Lee-Enfield rifle with which the British forces are now armed, has been the subject of fierce controversy. The shortening of the barrel was the point chiefly criticized, and as the rifle has not been able to hold its own against the longer weapon with which the territorials have been equipped the controversy has never died down.

The idea underlying the adoption of the short rifle was to have a weapon which would be easily handled by both mounted and dismounted troops. To suit the cavalry five inches was taken off the rifle and the reach of the infantry soldier with the bayonet was thus shortened. Attempts have been made to restore this lost advantage by the issue of a longer bayonet, but the developments of the modern high power cartridge have intensified the defects of the short barre, as regards fire efficiency. A longer barre, necessary for accuracy and ease.

The barrel of the new rifle will not have the full five inches restored, but about one-half of that. A change of considerable importance will be made in the caliber, which in the new rifle will be .276 instead of .303.

An advantage in velocity is expected from this change, as the bullet will be lighter. The chamber of the new rifle being larger and the breech mechanism stronger the explosive to be used will possess very high power, and it is not improbable that the velocity will be 3,000 feet a second, as against 2,450 of the rifle and ammunition now in use. This would give Britain an advantage of 100 feet a second over the nearest rival, and with the alterations the bullet should never travel higher than the height of a man.

The principle of the aperture sight, which makes aiming partially automatic, has been accepted, and the loading also will be much quickened by the new method of feeding cartridges into the chamber. The new rifle will be a few inches heavier than the present army Lee-Enfield. It is expected that trials will be made with it by selected troops this summer.

CURE FOR IDIOCY FAILED.

Prof. Payr's Operation Not the Success
It Was Reported to Be.

BERLIN, April 18. The cure of an idiot boy by Prof. Payr, the dean of the surgical faculty of Leipzig University, was reported in a cable dispatch to THE SUN a few days ago. Prof. Payr, it was then announced, had transplanted a portion of the thyroid gland taken from the child's healthy mother to the blood vessels of the patient's kidneys. The child had been born without a thyroid gland and had consequently remained mentally undeveloped.

After the operation, so the report of the case said, mental regeneration at once set in, and after a month's observation the patient was sent home by the surgeon as thoroughly sound in mind and body. Unfortunately the cure turns out now to have been only partial, for afterward a reaction set in.

The engrafted morsel of thyroid gland only produced a partial cure for the time and has rapidly deteriorated, leaving the patient as he was before. Surgical experts have now come to the conclusion that idiosyncrasy can only be temporarily relieved when the thyroid gland is entirely missing.

LOW PAY OF PARIS POLICE.

Chief Inspector Gets \$840 a Year—
As Little as \$1.25 a Day for Others.

PARIS, April 18. The Paris police who risk their lives in trying to arrest the members of the automobile bandit band are not overpaid.

The Chief Inspector, Colmard, receives \$840 a year and has reached the highest rate in the service. Sergt. Fleury has \$600 a year. After him comes Inspector Rohr, who arrested Carony, for which day's work he got \$150.

Inspector Leroy has \$134 a day and Inspector Sevetre and Huot, who after watching for seven consecutive nights arrested Raymond la Science, do not receive quite \$125 a day.

Inspector Naessens, who arrested one of the gang, Paul Doebl, gets the same amount. It is true that pensions are paid after a certain length of service, but it is not surprising in view of the scale of the pay that good men in the Paris detective service should be attracted by private work.

RUSSIA PLANS TO AID WORKERS WHO ARE ILL

Scheme of Compulsory Insurance
as Adopted by the
Duma.

EMPLOYERS TO CONTRIBUTE

Sick Clubs for the Benefit of
Employees to Be Formed
in Factories.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Lancet* gives the following account of the Russian scheme for national insurance against sickness:

"Following the example set by its Western neighbors, Russia proposes to introduce, at first on a limited scale, a scheme of compulsory insurance against sickness, and a bill to this effect has already passed its first reading in the Duma and awaits discussion in the Imperial Council. The Russian measure will only affect factory workers, and differs in many particulars from the British or German system of national insurance.

"In the first place the owner of every industrial establishment is compelled to provide his employees with free medical attendance and free medicines; this obligation, however, is to extend only to ambulatory treatment, and the object of the bill is to make proper provision for those workmen who are incapacitated for work and obliged to undergo treatment in a hospital, and are therefore unable to provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of their families. The Insurance Board is to be formed and empowered to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of this bill.

"The owner of every industrial establishment giving employment to more than 200 hands must form a sick club for the benefit of his employees. The total contributions may not exceed 2 per cent. of the worker's wage, and of this amount two-fifths are to be paid by the employer and the remaining three-fifths by the employee. In addition to this direct form of contribution the funds of the sick club are to be augmented by the fines imposed upon the workmen in accordance with the rules regulating their work, and also those fines exacted from the employer for transgressing the factory laws which in future be paid into the sick club funds.

"When a sick club has exhausted its funds the employer will be compelled to advance, free of interest, a sum equal to three months total contributions. In the case of financial difficulties the members of the club may voluntarily agree to pay a higher rate than established by law, while clubs with less than 300 members are empowered to levy a total contribution equal to 3 per cent. of the worker's wage, instead of the legal limit of 2 per cent.

"Establishments employing under 200 hands will be required to amalgamate with other smaller establishments in order to reach the prescribed number of 200 insured persons required to form a sick club.

"As mentioned above, the employer will have to defray out of his own pocket the entire costs of ambulatory treatment of his employees, and it remains for the sick club to make arrangements with existing private or Government hospitals

regarding the treatment of its members and the rate of remuneration. The cost of hospital treatment and sick pay to incapacitated members will form the charges to be met out of the funds of each club. In conjunction with the introduction of this form of compulsory insurance against sickness it is also proposed to organize a scheme of State insurance against accidents in the course of employment."

PELLAGRA MORE SEVERE HERE.

Dr. M. M. Smith Urges National
Campaign Against It.

Pellagra, a disease which has been a national menace in Italy for a long time, is now increasing so rapidly in the United States that it is already a national problem and should receive serious consideration as such, declares Dr. M. M. Smith in an article published in the current number of the *Medical Record*.

"I am inclined to believe that at present there exist from 10,000 to 15,000 cases of pellagra in the United States, these principally in the Southeastern States," Dr. Smith says. The article continues: "The experience with the disease in America shows that the mortality rate is very much higher in the United States than in Europe. In fact, the type of the disease seems to be much more severe here than in the Italian pellagra of today. The death rate of pellagra at the present time in the United States is probably from 25 to 35 per cent.; this includes the asylum cases. I should say with an early recognition and the most appropriate treatment of cases extending over a long period of time there is a very small mortality, but with the far advanced cases, particularly those found in the insane asylums and in the typhoid type of the disease, the mortality is exceedingly high."

There is at present no definite treatment of pellagra, though something has been done in the way of regulation of the diet and climatic surroundings of the victims, Dr. Smith points out. But since the spread of the disease is a national problem, he says, it should receive the serious consideration of the national health department, including the boards of health of the respective States where it exists. "It should be made a reportable disease, with a statute requiring all cases to be reported to the health officers and an educational campaign should be waged by the national Government and the respective State health departments where the disease exists."

INQUIRY INTO PATIENT'S DEATH.

Autopsy to Follow Story That Attendants Kicked Kelly.

The wife of Joseph Kelly, a laborer of 226 Third avenue, who died in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane at Ward's Island on Friday, told Coroner Feinberg yesterday that she thought her husband's death should be investigated. The Coroner ordered the body to be sent to the Bellevue morgue, and this morning Coroner's Physician Weston will perform an autopsy.

The Coroner found that Dr. Edward Barnes, house physician at the hospital, had reported that the man had died of acute intestinal trouble. With the physician's report was included a statement to the effect that Kelly had told the doctor that on the night of April 23 he had been kicked by two attendants.

Kelly said that he had been kicked in the groin and captured by Dr. Barnes said that he had investigated and found that on the night of the 23d there had been a disturbance in the ward where Kelly was. Several of the patients had spoken of it to him. When he came to examine Kelly, however, he said that he could find no signs of the man having been mistreated.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St., N.Y.

Our Great May White Sale

begins to-morrow, Monday, and brings with it the wonderful values characteristic of this annual event at Bloomingdale. Snowy midwinter undergarments and French lingerie, table and bed linens and white dress fabrics of silk, wool and cotton are offered at prices to command attention and deserve your patronage.

Special Prices in Porch Screens

These prices are exceptionally attractive. You are advised not to miss them.

Porch Screens, Green and Natural Colors
Size 4x8, regular 70c; special price 49c
Size 6x8, regular 85c; special price 75c
Size 8x8, regular \$1.30; special price 98c
Size 10x8, regular \$1.65; special price \$1.25
Size 12x8, regular \$2.00; special price \$1.50

Porch Screens, Wide Inside Bark (Green)
Size 6x8, regular \$1.30; special price 98c
Size 8x8, regular \$1.65; special price \$1.30
Size 10x8, regular \$2.25; special price \$1.65

Porch Screens, Wide Outside Bark (Green)
4x8, regular \$1.15; special 85c
6x8, regular \$2.25; special \$1.65
8x8, regular \$1.70; special \$1.20
10x8, regular \$2.75; special \$2.10

These prices include pulleys, rope and hooks, complete, ready to hang. Bloomingdale, 3d Floor, 59th Street Section.

House Dresses and Kimonos

WOMEN'S PERCALE HOUSE DRESSES, Dutch neck, waist has cluster of ruffles, neck and end of sleeves trimmed with border to match, entire length of dress open to hem; black and white polka dot effect; regular \$2.00 value. Very special values at \$1.39

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SERVICE HOUSE DRESSES, made of best quality percale, Dutch neck or collar, easily adjusted and suitable for mistresses or maids. They are three-in-one dresses, sizes 34 to 46, in a sale and demonstration in our Warehouse Department, at \$1.98

WOMEN'S LONG SILK TRAVELLING KIMONOS, with hanging bag and hood, navy blue and black, cut full; exceptional value at our very special price \$4.98

Condensed Budget of Monday and Tuesday Sales

Yard wide satin messaline, white Habu and white pongee, 89c and \$1.00 grades at 69c

40 inch white Crepe Meteor, and 40 inch white Crepe de Chine—\$1.50 qualities at \$1.10

Women's tailored Suits and Silk Dresses worth up to \$15.00—\$8.75

69c Cream Serge, whipcord and Bedford cord—44c

85c Cream Nun's Veiling—69c

\$2.00 Cream Whipcords—\$1.39

Fruit of the Loom, Cabot, crown and other standard muslin, yard, 7 1/2c; limit 10 yards

8c Bleached Muslin—4 1/2c

76 inch brown Sheeting—17c

Full size Summer Comfortables—69c

\$1.50 Silkline Comfortables—98c

\$1.25 Crochet Bed Spreads—69c

\$1.25 Summer Blankets—pair 79c

\$1.00 Odorless Feather Pillows—49c

Embroidered Scarfs, Shams and Center Pieces worth 75c—25c

Imported English Vails—25c

15c All Pure and Natural Linen—15c

Best 12 1/2c American Gingham—6 1/2c

Full Count 12c Percales—7 1/2c

8-4 Irish Linen Dinner Cloths—\$1.29

8-4 Turkey Red Table Cloths—39c

Large Huck Towels—7 1/2c

Extra Large Turkish Bath Towels—9 1/2c

\$6.00 Venetian Chandeliers—\$2.98

\$5.00 Mahogany Veneer Rocker—\$3.49

\$13.00 Oak Dining Table—\$7.99

\$3.00 White Enamel Chiffonier—\$6.25

Women's \$3.00 to \$4.00 low Shoes—\$1.98

Women's dainty Silk Shirts—\$3.98 and \$4.98

Real Duchess Lace, worth up to \$3.50 yard—\$1.98

\$1.00 Swiss Embroidered Flounces—48c

6% Mortgage Bonds
Offered at par (100) and interest.
Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1000.
These bonds are secured by the highest type of income-producing property on Manhattan Island, New York City.
Payment of principal and